

2-YEAR WAR COST TO HIT FORTY BILLION And 400,000 Men—80 Per Cent Of Fighters Will Be Safe.

(Charles Michelson Special to the Chicago Herald.)

Washington.—The debate over the war revenue bill indicates that if the war lasts two years it will cost this country \$30,000,000,000, with an additional \$10,000,000,000 to take care of the loans of our allies. That's the dollar cost. The cost in men has been calculated as carefully. It is a ghastly total, but at that it indicates that 80 per cent. of the boys will come out safely.

If it takes us two years to bring the kaiser to a realization that civilization is not to be shattered for a Hohenzollern dream of world dominion, it is estimated that there will be 400,000 American soldiers disabled.

This gruesome total was arrived at in the course of computing the amount of money required to discharge the new government function of insurance to take the place of a pension system.

Allies' Experience Applied.

To get the figures the experience of England, France and Canada was invoked and applied to the number of men this country expects to put into the war.

The insurance actuaries were given as an assumption that on September 1 of this year there would be 1,000,000 men in the United States army and 175,000 including marines in the navy.

It was likewise assumed that on September 1 a year from now, the number of men at the front would equal the present total of the army, of 1,000,000 men, and of the navy force, 100,000 will be in the zone of hostilities.

The average of men in active service during the first year is assumed to be 250,000 for the army and 100,000 for the navy. During the second year the army and navy in active service is calculated at 1,587,000.

Experts and Figures.

The insurance sharps, guided by the casualties of our allies, who have fought under the same general conditions that our fellows will face, estimate that seventy-five out of every 1,000 men will be killed, fifty out of every 1,000 will be totally disabled and seventy-five out of every 1,000 will be partly disabled.

This leaves out of the account those who entirely recover from their wounds, which the experiences of other armies indicate is greater than all the other casualties combined.

The insurance bill allows \$3,700,000 to pay the death benefits the first year and \$22,000,000 the second year.

Reduced to numbers, this means that the government expects that in the first year 29,550 men will die, 17,500 will be totally disabled, and those partially disabled will equal those who die—a total of 76,000 men.

Increase in Second Year.

The second year, when we will have 1,500,000 on the firing line, is expected to cost in dead 119,000, totally disabled 79,350 and partly disabled 119,000, making the bill for the year 1918-19 approximately \$317,500.

Included in these totals are those who will die of disease and the normal mortality of those in home camps.

This gives us a line on what chances a man has in the war. The number of men in our fighting forces is to be gradually increased until there are 2,000,000 under arms. This means that eighty out of every 100 who will go into it will come out of the war without serious hurt, even if the fighting continues as desperately for the next two years as it has been during the three years before our advent into the struggle.

No U. S. Lads Fighting.

As to when our army will get to the actual fighting nobody knows. Even the Secretary of War says he can not tell, implying though not stating, that that was a matter for General Pershing to decide.

The air is full of rumors that there have been battles in which our army abroad has taken part. These are as unfounded as the recurring stories of a transport destroyed at sea.

"There has been absolutely no fighting in which American troops have engaged," said Secretary Baker, "and no report of any disaster on the sea or on the land has reached this department. We realize the anxiety of the relatives of soldiers who have left home and who do not know whether they have left this country or not, but it would not be military wisdom to announce the arrival of particular units on the other side. That is information that would be of value to the enemy."

WOMEN ARE GETTING READY TO REPLACE MEN

The September Woman's Home Companion says:

"Women are preparing to take the places of men in almost every line of work. A New York corporation, whose clerical force had been depleted by the call to arms, advertised for fifty intelligent women capable of earning twelve dollars a week. Ten thousand letters were received from as many women. The ages ranged from high school girls to grandmothers. The best papers in the test were turned in by a college graduate and a grandmother, respectively.

"In many of the larger cities young women with steady nerves and a taste for mechanics are being tested as elevator operators."

WILL BE APPRECIATED AS A LETTER FROM HOME

Editor Hartford Herald,
Hartford, Ky.

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed \$1 for which please send me your paper. Am always delighted to read the news which it contains about my Ohio county friends and relatives. It will be appreciated as a letter from home.

Yours resp't.,
ANTHONY DANIEL,
251 Campbell Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

CORN IS NOW SAFE SAY BUREAU EXPERTS

Frost Damage Unlikely, Even
Though Growth Should
Be Late.

Washington.—Most of the record-breaking corn crop will be past the point where frost can damage it at the average date of the first killing frost, in spite of the fact that the crop is from ten to fifteen and in places even twenty days later than the average at this season of the year in central and northern districts.

Reports to the Weather Bureau brought this information as well as good news from Kansas, where the last forecast of the Department of Agriculture indicated the production would be only half that indicated a month previously. The Kansas crop, the reports add, was recovering from the effect of the previous drought to a surprising extent, due to recent rain. Warmer weather was decidedly favorable for corn in all central and eastern sections during the last week, but lack of rainfall was being felt to some extent from Iowa eastward.

Winter Harvest Ending.

Harvesting of winter wheat was nearly completed last week and yields continued good. Plowing for the next winter wheat crop is progressing under very favorable conditions of the soil in the southwest, but the ground is somewhat too dry in the northeast.

Spring wheat and other grain harvesting is making satisfactory progress to the most northern sections of the country. Spring wheat is yielding better than was expected.

HEED BAD ODORS.

They May Warn You of Places Where
Disease Germs Lurk.

Even a bad odor has its uses. Scientists say that the offensive smell which comes from decaying and disease breeding matter is in reality one of nature's measures of preparedness and of prevention.

Offensive odors indirectly prevent the spread of epidemics by calling attention to the breeding place of the disease. They give warning that something is wrong, and they persist in this warning by becoming more and more offensive until the wrong is righted.

The odor does not convey the germ or communicate the disease, because in most cases direct contact is necessary to do this, or the infection is communicated by some substance taken into or brought in contact with the body. But it does tell where the disease exists or is likely to exist. It also gives warning of tainted or unfit food, as the nose is intended by nature to be one of man's chief allies in the fight for health.

Some have even gone so far as to state that mothers should not discourage or forbid children smelling their food before they eat it. The tendency to do this is said to be a natural one. The nose is not placed above the mouth by accident. It was designed in primitive man as a guidepost for his stomach, and it is still a good guide.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The offer of a set of kitchenware FREE to every purchaser of a MAJESTIC during demonstration week is genuine. It is an out-and-out gift to every purchaser of a MAJESTIC range and the price of this range with a reputation remains the same. See this demonstration during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 3d, at our store.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

A DESTRUCTIVE WAR MACHINE BEING BUILT

For U. S. Army—To Be Operated
By a Flying Squadron
When Finished.

New Albany, Miss.—Maurice Reed, contractor and electrician and one of the brightest young men in Union county, is about to perfect, with the aid of the United States Government, a destructive electrical machine to be operated by a flying squadron, which, if perfected, will unquestionably make this young scientist a reputation equal to the great Edison. Mr. Reed has made a miniature machine which he has been operating at his home, setting fire to combustibles at a distance by electrical devices, and now has the matter up with the bureau of standards of the government at Washington and also with the General Electric Company of Pittsfield, Mass., and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Pa., which last company will likely take this destructive war machine apparatus to their research laboratory, where an immense outlay of money will be spent to see if Reed actually has a death-dealing machine that will, as he claims, destroy explosives, such as gasoline, powder, etc., within a range of any distance up to four miles of the discharging machine.

Reed has built the machine so that it is impossible for the electrical current discharged, which is to kill the enemy, to have any effect on the party or squadron discharging the current. This current acts directly like lightning, but instead of simply killing the enemy in one spot like lightning, it will kill in a two-mile radius. Reed says the highest altimeter gun shoots only from 15,000 to 25,000 feet. If the Krupp big gun was shot at this machine it would have to be shot when the machine was at a distance of about 10 miles from the gun, and if this was not done everything in range of the big gun would have already been destroyed by the current from the air gun. If the trenches were 600 miles in length, this machine will kill every man in the 600 miles in 10 hours, as the squadron would cover the distance in that time.

Reed is not asking or seeking publicity, but happened to be in the office of the Commercial Appeal correspondent here in connection with the government correspondence, and was asked to give the public, who as yet has not dreamed of the great task this young man is undertaking, an idea of what he is trying in his honest way to do for his country. He is a poor boy, but he confidently expects the government to have his invention free of charge as a means of quickly ending the war. He has already given the government his ideas and he has no other expectation than that the government will take it over or that some financial patriot will come to his rescue.

Reed got the idea when Gov. Theo. Bilbo returned from Washington and he heard that the governor had seen an apparatus of Thos. Edison which would destroy submarines at a distance, and then Reed went to work on the air machine to destroy from the air.

Sunlight and Germs.

Here is an instructive experiment made by scientists to show the effects of sunlight. Some germs of the terrible disease anthrax were sown on two plates of gelatin, and while one plate was kept in the dark the other was placed in the sunlight. The germs grew, and at the end of ten minutes there were 300 colonies or groups in the sunshine plate and 400 colonies in the dark plate.

One hour later the result was: In the sunshine plate, none; in the dark plate, 2,520. No disease germ thrives in sunlight.

Early Opportunity.

"We came to this country and took the innocent red man's land away from him."

"Yes," replied the man who has been having trouble with real estate, "and in some cases the innocent red man was lucky to unload just when he did."—Washington Star.

A Classy Youth.

"What classes is your boy in at college?"

"He's in the 300 class at baseball."

"Yes?"

"And also in the ten second class in the 100 yard dash."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Boring Wells.

The art of boring wells was practiced in the east more than 4,000 years ago. Abraham's servant encountered Rebekah at a well in 1850 B. C.

Improve the Setting.

Howell—How can a man get his wife in a pleasant frame of mind? Powell—Just see that the frame is gilded.—Town Topics.

FILLING OUT A CHECK.

It is a Good Rule Always to Write the
Stub First.

In a big store a woman was paying with a check for some goods she had just bought, and she was carefully filling in the stub of her check book first. "Oh, don't stop for that!" urged her shopping companion, who was in a hurry. "You can do that when you get home."

Unmoved, the careful woman finished the stub with special care, then wrote the check, gave it to the salesman and said to her impatient friend: "Before I was married I took care of some of my father's accounts. The first time he ever asked me to fill out a set of blank checks for him so he could sign them he told me: 'One rule you must always observe—write the stub first. Make a vow to yourself, like unto the vow of Jephthah, that you will never write a check until the stub is filled. If for any reason you should fail later to write the check it would be a simple matter to cancel the stub, but if you write a check and leave the stub blank you open the door to a hundred chances of mistake. No one's memory can be trusted on that subject. Never try to trust yours. Let the law of 'the stub first' be to you as the law of the Medes and the Persians.' I have always found it perfectly easy to follow that rule, and that is one reason I have a bank account today. My husband is never afraid I will make him any trouble with it."

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

When about to buy an article such as a range, that plays an important part in the daily routine of the home, it pays to examine it carefully and be sure you are getting the best range value. A range expert from the factory will, during the week commencing Monday, Sept. 3d, show you how the MAJESTIC is built, why it lasts so long and why it is the best value.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD \$1

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE

No. 113 due at Ellmitch	8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellmitch	7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellmitch	3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington	5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington	5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville	7:49 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville	8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington	10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington	10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellmitch	1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.

South Bound, No. 115—	
Due at Hartford	8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—	
Due at Hartford	5:55 p. m.
(Both "Mixed" Trains.)	

KENTUCKY FAIR DATES

Ohio County Fair, Sept. 26-29, Hartford, Ky.

Allen—Allen County Fair Company, Scottsville, September 13-15.

Anderson—Lawrenceburg Fair Association, Lawrenceburg, August 21-24.

Boone—North Kentucky Fair, Florence, August 29-31, September 1.

Bracken-Mason—Old Reliable Germantown Fair, Germantown, August 22-25.

Campbell—Campbell County Fair Association, Alexandria, September 5-8.

Christian—Pennyroyal Fair Association, Hopkinsville, August 28-31, Sept. 1.

Hardin—Hardin County Fair Company, Elizabethtown, August 28-30.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 10-15; Fount T. Kremer, Secretary.

Knox—Knox County Fair Association, Barbourville, August 29-31.

Larue—Larue County Fair Association, Hodgenville, September 4-6.

Laurel—Laurel County Fair Association, London, August 21-24.

Lincoln—K. of P. Fair, Stanford, August 22-24.

Monroe—Tompkinsville Fair Association, Tompkinsville, August 30-31, September 1.

Nelson—Nelson County Fair Association, Bardonia, August 21-31, September 1.

Shelby—Shelby County A. and M. Association, Shelbyville, August 28-31.

Simpson—Simpson County Fair Association, Franklin, August 30-31, September 1.

Warren—Warren County Fair Association, Bowling Green, September 5-8.

DR. J. H. THORPE

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

and Fitting of Glasses

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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